

SUBCHAPTER E—ORGANIZED RESERVES

PART 562—RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

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§ 562.1 Purpose.

This regulation gives policies for conducting the Army's Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) Program.

§ 562.2 Applicability.

This regulation applies to the program given at college level institutions and at the college level in military junior colleges.

§ 562.3 Definitions.

The following terms apply to the Army's Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps Program:

(a) *Academic year.* A period covering two semesters, or the equivalent, in which a student should complete one-fourth of the baccalaureate degree requirements under a 4-year college curriculum, or one-fifth of the requirements under a 5-year curriculum. The vacation period or summer session which follows is not normally included.

(b) *Advanced camp.* The advanced camp training period held on a military installation. This is part of the advanced course and normally attended between Military Science (MS)-III and MS-IV. (The Ranger camp is an acceptable alternate).

(c) *Advanced course.* The Senior ROTC 2-year advanced course of study (MS-III and MS-IV), including advanced camp. This advanced study normally taken by the cadet during his/her junior and senior years in college (fresh-

man and sophomore years in a military junior college (MJC)).

(d) *Basic camp.* The 6-week ROTC training course held at a military installation. This course is normally taken before the applicant's junior academic year. It is a prerequisite to enrollment in the 2-year ROTC program.

(e) *Basic course.* The 2-year senior ROTC basic course (MS-I and MS-II) normally pursued by the cadet during freshman and sophomore years in college.

(f) *Branch material.* Designation of a course of instruction designed to prepare the cadet for appointment as a commissioned officer in a specific branch of the Army. A branch material unit may offer training in one or more specific branches.

(g) *Cadet.* A term applied to each enrolled member of the ROTC program, including alien students in MS-I or MS-II. As a grade of rank, this term applies only to advanced course cadets.

(h) *Four-year Senior ROTC Program.* The 4-year Senior ROTC Program consisting of 4 years of military science (MS-I, -II, -III, and -IV), and ROTC advanced camp.

(i) *General military science (GMS).* A ROTC instruction program to prepare a cadet for appointment as a commissioned officer in any branch of the Army for which he/she is qualified.

(j) *Military science (MS).* The Senior ROTC curriculum which consists of two courses, the basic course (MS-I and MS-II) and the advanced course (MS-III and MS-IV).

(k) *Professor of Military Science (PMS).* The academic and military title of the senior commissioned Army officer assigned to a Senior ROTC unit.

(l) *Region commander.* The commanding general of a U.S. Army ROTC Region who is responsible for the operation, training, and administration of the ROTC program within his/her geographical area. Region commanders are located at:

(1) US Army First ROTC Region, Fort Bragg, NC 28307.

(2) US Army Second ROTC Region, Fort Knox, KY 40121.

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(3) US Army Third ROTC Region, Fort Riley, KS 66442.

(4) US Army Fourth ROTC Region, Fort Lewis, WA 98433.

(m) *ROTC ranger camp*. The ranger course conducted by the US Army Infantry School for volunteer cadets. Those selected attend in lieu of advanced camp.

(n) *Two-year ROTC Program*. A Senior ROTC Program of the same status as the 4-year program. It consists of the advanced course, preceded by basic camp as a qualifying step (in lieu of MS-I and MS-II).

§ 562.4 Objectives.

The objectives of the ROTC program are to:

(a) Attract, motivate, and prepare students with potential to serve as commissioned officers in the Regular Army or the US Army Reserve.

(b) Understand the concepts and principles of military art and science.

(c) Develop potential to lead and manage.

(d) Understand other professions.

(e) Develop integrity, honor, and responsibility.

(f) Appreciate the need for national security. Attaining these objectives prepares students for commissions and establishes a basis for future professional development and performance in the Army.

§ 562.5 Policies.

(a) The ROTC draws young men and women from all geographic areas and all strata of our country. It uses the many educational disciplines required for the modern Army. The ROTC ensures that men and women educated in a variety of American schools of higher learning are commissioned annually in the Army officer corps. In the future, the ROTC will continue to be the major source of newly commissioned officers for the Active Army, both Regular Army and Reserve forces. In addition, ROTC provides an advantage both to the Army and institutions of higher learning by assisting in the education of future Army Officers and providing a communication link between our military leaders and our developing students.

(b) The Army Senior ROTC program is a cooperative effort, contracted between the Army and host institution to provide junior officer leadership in the interest of national security. The Army maintains a cordial and cooperative relationship with host institutions. The Army's goal is to continue to develop well-educated young men and women with potential as leaders in both civilian enterprise and national defense. The Army is receptive to valid criticism, regardless of source, as a means of maintaining a workable program. The right of orderly campus dissent is recognized. However, anti-ROTC activities which degrade and distort the Army image cannot be ignored. Consequently, the Army must look to its institutional hosts to provide campus support for the ROTC program.

(c) The program meets changing educational philosophies and concepts. It gives a flexible course of study in the changing environment of the academic community. A curriculum in the ROTC program is not restricted to classroom teaching. Program objectives may be satisfied in a variety of ways. A program may include a curriculum of other than classroom instruction if: it provides stated learning results, it is adopted by the host institution as part of its curriculum, and it follows the program of instruction published by the US Army Training and Doctrine Command. The PMS has authority, subject to limits set by the region commander, to develop courses that accomplish program objectives of the host institution. Activities which are part of the host school's curriculum require the same degree of support as other elements of the curriculum. The goal of the ROTC program is to commission well-educated young men and women in the Army.

(d) The PMS is responsible to see that each cadet realizes the importance of choice of branch preferences and what is involved in making an intelligent selection. Each graduating cadet by Army policy is assigned to the branch indicated by personal preference, academic major, physical qualifications, ROTC training, and demonstrated abilities, whenever possible. However, the assignment must be made by the needs of the service and may